Elmira Stove Works

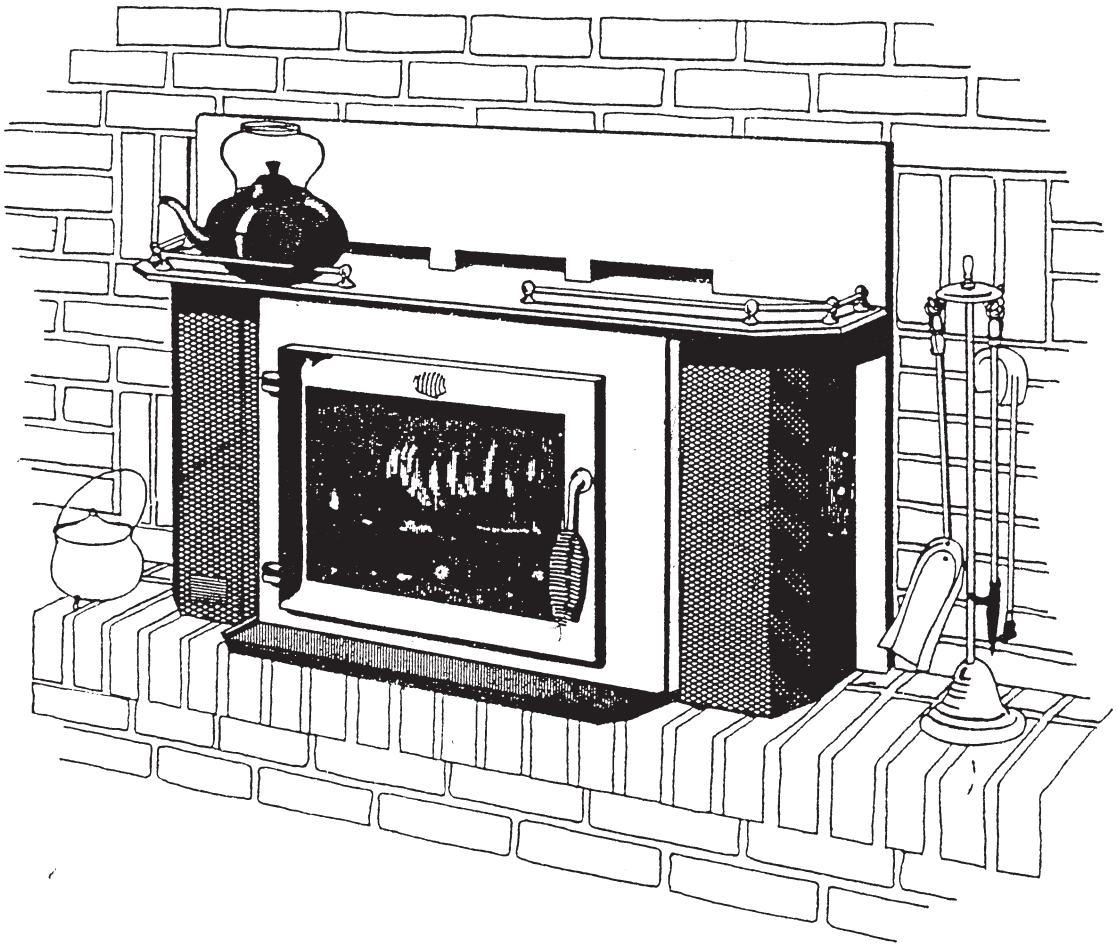
www.elmirastoveworks.com

OWNER'S MANUAL

BUILDING CODES NOW REQUIRE INSTALLATION OF A FULL LINER IN THE CHIMNEY. PLEASE CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIAL

FOR

FIREPLACE INSERT



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CAUTION

Read all instructions carefully before installing this Fireplace Insert. Save this manual for future reference.

INTRODUCTION

Your new Insert will give you many years of service and pleasure however, to ensure safe and trouble free operation, be sure to read these instructions carefully before commencing installation. Failure to do so could result in a fire hazard. Consult your dealer or local fire or building official if any questions arise.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Elmira Fireplace Insert is intended for use only in masonry or steel lined fireplaces constructed in accordance with all national and local building code standards. It is not to be installed in factory built or zero-clearance fireplaces. The fireplace should be large enough to accept the Insert without the removal of any masonry.

The Insert is equipped with Corning high temperature Pyroceram glass. This high quality glass has been developed specifically for the high temperatures generated from woodstoves. This glass can be broken only by impact or misuse.

TOOLS & SUPPLIES REQUIRED

Tin Snips	Card Board Sheet 20" x 32" (for template)
Hammer	Utility Knife
Measuring Tape	Caulking Gun
1 Caulking cartridge of Silicone Seal	Fine Point felt marking pen.

CONTENTS INCLUDE

a) A two-piece firebrick base

b) One roll stove pipe wire

c) Two side fiberglass insulation pieces 19" x 21"

d) One back fiberglass insulation piece 21" x 38"

e) Three, six inch wide insulation pieces to be placed between Insert and fireplace facing.

f) One six inch ash catch supplied with Canadian units. Ten inch as catch supplied with U.S. units. According to ULC & UL Requirements.

g) One Grate Bar assembly.

h) One 3/8" x 1½" rear levelling bolt.

i) One blower speed control knob.

j) One bottle of Glass Cleaner

k) One direct flue connection consisting of:

1) One ceiling plate 18" x 28".
2) One 45° x 7" Dia. Black elbow.
3) One 7" Dia. telescopic pipe section.
4) Six 3/4" cement nails.
5) One 8" spike.

PREPARING THE FIREPLACE

1) Clean out the inside of the fireplace (see maintenance instructions for handling of ashes).

2) Check and be sure the chimney and fireplace are clean and in good condition. Have a qualified mason repair any structural damages or deterioration before installing the Insert. Cracks and loose mortar can result in inadequate draft resulting in a smoke filled room and could create a fire hazard.

3) If your fireplace has an ash dump or outside air intake, pack it with fibreglass insulation.

IMPORTANT

Remove the existing fireplace damper.

INSTALLATION CLEARANCES

A non-combustible hearth of at least 3/4" asbestos millboard or equivalent, must extend 18" to the front and 8" to the side of the Insert opening. When a 10" ash catch is used, asbestos millboard may be reduced to 3/8"

A non-combustible heat shield must be used to protect combustible materials less than 24" above the Insert.

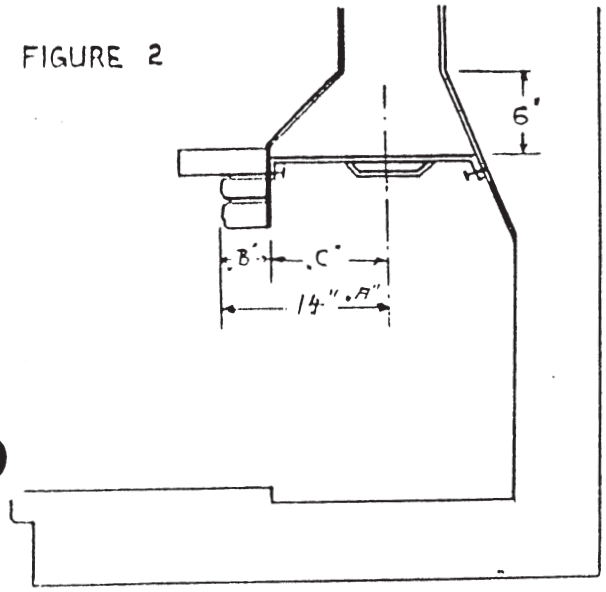
Do not place combustible materials (ie drapes, furniture, bookshelves) within 48" to the front and 36" to the side of the Fireplace Insert.

INSTALLATION OF THE DIRECT FLUE CONNECTION

The following steps outline the method of construction and installing the direct flue connection. It is important that the Insert flue centre line, lines up with the centre hole of the ceiling plate.

1. Measure the fireplace throat (Width & Depth) about six inches below damper opening....see figure 2

FIGURE 2



2. Cut a cardboard template to above dimenstions and test for proper fit.

3. Draw a centre line on the template from front to back (see figure 3).

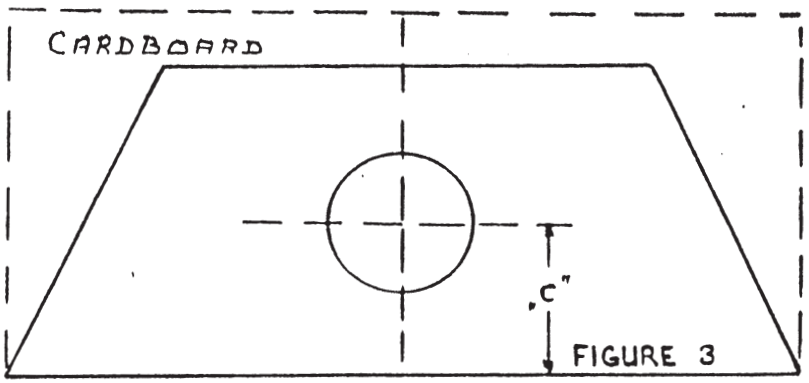


FIGURE 3

4. Establish the centre line for the depth as follows. A dimension is 14". B dimension is depth of facing. C dimension is A minus B. (see figure 2) Mark centre line.

5. Where the two centre lines cross, cut out 7 1/8" diameter flue hole (use compass or stove pipe to trace circle.) see figure 3

6. Place cardboard template on metal ceiling plate making sure the holes are lined up. Tape template to ceiling plate.

7. Trace the outline of the cardboard template on the metal ceiling plate and remove template. (see figure 4).

8. Add 1" bending allowance on all four sides for lip and cut to shape, making sure corners are notched.

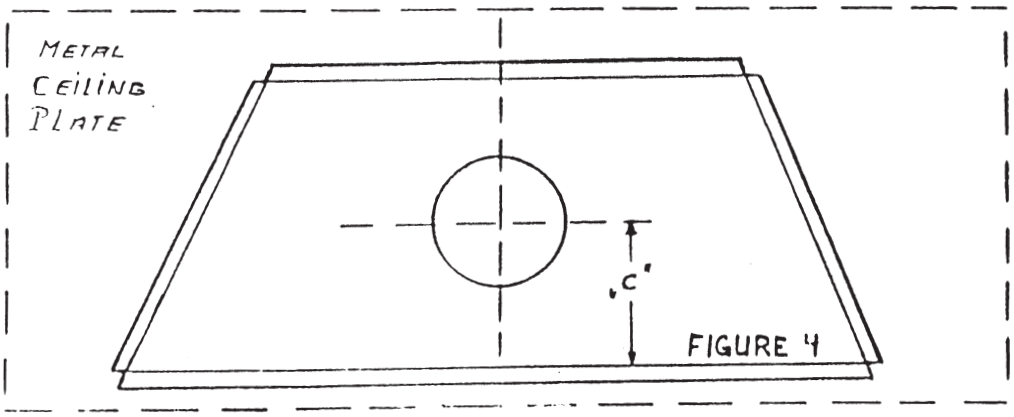


FIGURE 4

. Bend lips down to the required angles. (example - clamp sheet metal between two pieces of wood and bend).

10. Test the ceiling plate for proper fit and remove.

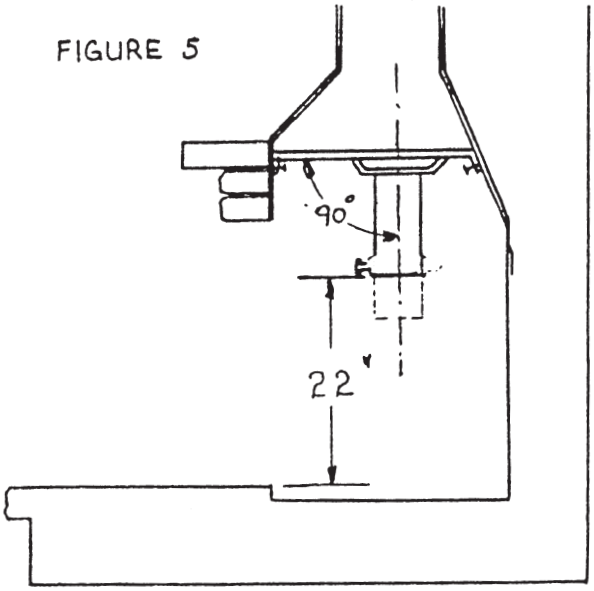
11. Spread a bead of silicone seal on the 4 lips of the ceiling plate and place into position in the throat of the fireplace. Secure the plate to the masonry with the 6 cement nails supplied. Make sure pipe is verticle...see figure 5

12. Install the telescopic pipe section over the ceiling plate extension pipe. Make sure the two ¼" holes located at one end of the pipe section are to the top. Push the pipe tight against the ceiling plate.

13. Measure 22" from the hearth of the fireplace and cut off excess pipe. See figure 5.

14. Reverse the cut to length pipe so that the two ¼" holes are at the bottom.

FIGURE 5



15. Insert spike into pipe.

16. Push pipe up to ceiling plate (22" from hearth) to allow Insert to be installed.

PREPARING THE INSERT

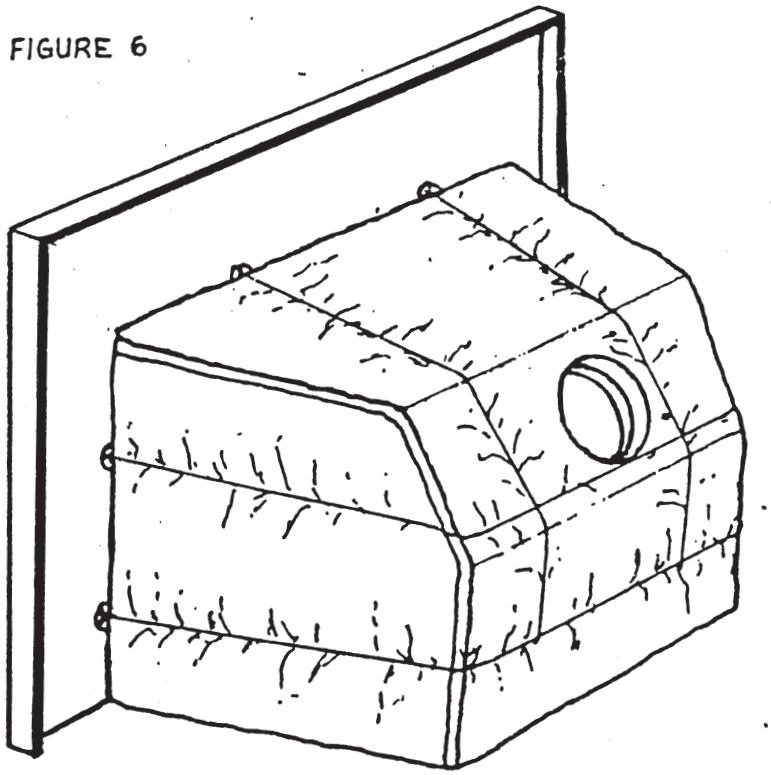
1. Remove all contents from inside the Insert.

2. Place one 19" x 21" insulation piece on each side of the firebox and cut insulation to fit contour of the firebox.

3. Place the 21" x 38" insulation on the top and back of the firebox.

4. Secure fiberglass insulation in place by tying wire (supplied) to the wire retainers on the side of the firebox. Loop wires around back of the firebox and fasten to retainers on opposite side. Secure wires to top retainers on firebox and fasten to lower horizontal wire on back of firebox. (see figure 6)

FIGURE 6

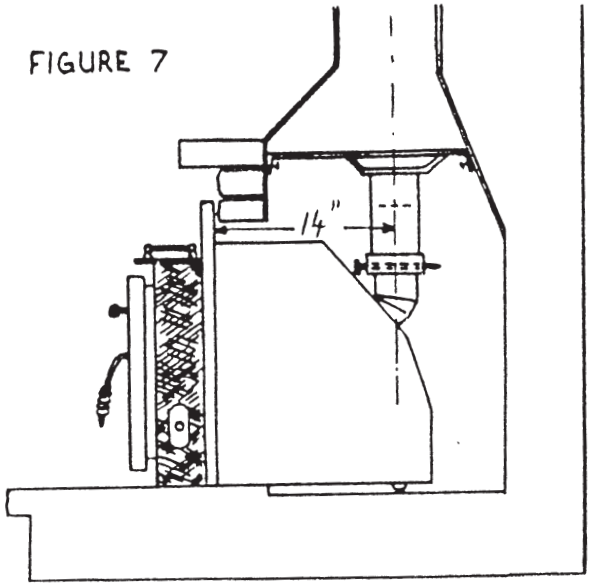


5. Cut a 7 1/8" round hole in the fiberglass at flue position.

6. Measure drop between the fireplace floor and the fireplace hearth. If the floor and hearth are level, no levelling is required. If a drop does exist, adjust the rear levelling bolt to compensate for this drop. This procedure insures that the Insert is installed in a level position.

7. Push the elbow into the flue collar, (see figure 7).

FIGURE 7



8. Lift the Insert onto the hearth and walk it into the fireplace opening leaving a 4" space between the Insert and the fireplace facing.

9. Place the 8" wide fibreglass strips between Insert and fireplace facing, making sure no air spaces are visible.

10. Push Insert against fireplace facing.

11. Reach into the flue and pull connector pipe tightly into elbow, (use spike as handle). NOTE: If experiencing difficulties connecting flue pipe to elbow, remove Insert damper assembly.

12. Install ash catch beneath firedoor.

13. Place grate bar assembly into holding brackets inside fire chamber.

14. Push blower knob onto control shaft.

START UP PROCEDURES

Your Fireplace Insert is equipped with a thermostatically controlled blower assembly that will automatically activate after the Insert has been fired, (approx. within 20 minutes) and will turn off when the fire goes out.

NOTE: Make sure there is power at the receptable. (110 volts)

1. Plug power cord into receptacle.

2. Turn switch control knob clockwise until it clicks indicating power to the blower is on. NOTE: (Blower will not start until Insert has been fired).

3. This control knob also controls the blower speed.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Burn wood only.

Build fire only behind grate bar assembly.

Do not store combustible materials within 48" of Insert.

This Insert is designed to operate with the door closed only

Your Fireplace Insert is equipped with an adjustable over fire air feed system located at the top of the door. To increase air flow to the fire, turn combustion control counter clockwise. To reduce air flow, turn clockwise.

FIRING YOUR INSERT

1. Before starting a fire turn the combustion control counter clockwise (open.)

2. Crumple paper and place behind grate bar assembly. Cover with kindling wood and light. When fire is burning well add fire wood and close the door. Adjust combustion control for desired rate of burn.

3. The damper located in the flue collar restricts heat loss up the chimney automatically.

NOTE: Build a small fire first to allow paint and brick to cure. An odour may be noticed from this curing process but it will disappear quickly.

CAUTION: never start fire with volatile liquids such as gasoline or lighter fluid. Never leave aerosol containers or any flammable liquids on the cooking surface or near the fireplace.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

GLASS

The overfire combustion air also serves as a glass wash which virtually eliminates cleaning the glass. Included for your occasional requirements is a sample bottle of glass cleaner. Follow the directions on the bottle for best results.

BLOWER

1. The blower is equipped with perma lube ball bearings and requires no lubrication. Should you hear a noise or notice a drop in air flow, unplug power cord, remove the control knob, plate and screen.

2. Unscrew the five self taping screws holding the blower in place and remove the assembly.

3. Carefully check fan blades for foreign materials (eg) grease, dust, etc. or loose screws on housing.

4. Clean fan blades with a small paintbrush and reassemble.

CHIMNEY

Inspect your chimney frequently for creosote and soot accumulation. Remove the Insert and clean your chimney once a year or as often as required.

ASH REMOVAL

Remove ashes from the Insert by shovelling cold ashes (never hot) into a metal container and cover with a lid. Always treat them as if they contain hot coals and store the container on a non-combustible floor away from combustible material pending final disposal.

HELPFUL HINTS

1. Your blower is factory installed on the right hand side of the Insert. If you would prefer the blower mounted on the left, consult your dealer.

2. YOUR WOOD Wet unseasoned wood will give you more headaches than warmth. Green wood has too high a moisture content for satisfactory use. For instance, you can waste as much as 40 per cent of the potential heat just to drive the water out of wet wood in the form of steam. Use of the proper wood is your best safeguard

against an accumulation of creosote. Select hardwood that has been seasoned at least 6 months and preferably longer. Dry and well seasoned wood will not only minimize the chance of creosote formation but will give you the most efficient fire. Even dry wood contains at least 20 percent moisture by weight, and should be burned hot enough to keep the chimney hot for as long as it takes to dry it out--about one hour. It is a waste of energy to burn unseasoned wood of any kind.

Dead wood lying on the forest floor should be considered wet and requires full seasoning time. Standing wood can be considered to be about 2/3 seasoned. To tell if wood is dry enough to burn, check the ends of the logs. If there are cracks radiating in all directions from the center, it's dry. Also bark separation is a good indication. In addition, pick several small to medium sized pieces and rap them together. If they are dry, they will sound loud and clear -- like a baseball bat. A dull thud means they are still wet. If your wood sizzles in the fire, even though the surface is dry, it may not be fully cured. Splitting of wood before it is stored reduces drying time. Wood should be stacked so that both ends of each piece are exposed to air, if space is available, since more drying occurs through the cut ends than through the sides. This is true even with wood that has been split. Cover your wood pile with a tarp, plastic, tarpaper, sheets of scrap plywood, etc. Do not extend any cover down the sides or it will trap in moisture. Use smaller limbs or old shipping pallets to stack you wood on. This allows air to circulate under the stack and prevent your wood from contacting the ground.

3. CREOSOTE

When wood is burned slowly, it produces acids, which combines with available moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. As time passes the thickness of the creosote increases and the opening through the flue decreases. This interferes with the draft through the chimney and eventually could lead to a chimney fire. A slow burning or smoldering fire should not be maintained for any extended period of time. It is far better to prevent accumulation of creosote by periodically maintaining a briskly burning fire. This can be done with each new load of wood or on a once a day basis. The use of a good chimney cleaner chemical can also help reduce the accumulation of creosote. It is usually the continuous burning of a smoldering fire that leads to the accumulation of creosote and a resulting chimney fire. Creosote usually ignites by exploding. The quick, hot fire, causes a strong draft up the chimney and burns violently. A roaring sound may be produced and sparks will fly from the chimney. The danger from a chimeny fire is real as spark s could land on the house and start a fire or heat could penetrate through the chimney to surrounding combustibles. It is a sound policy to have your chimney inspected and/or cleaned on a regular basis by a reputable chimney sweep.

INSERT WARRANTY SERIAL WH-086659

Your new Elmira Insert is warranted by the manufacturer against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of five years. The warranty does not cover glass, paint, plated surfaces, gaskets and firebrick.

The blower system is warranted for one year. Accident, abuse, misuse or shipping damages are excluded from this warranty. If any part of the Insert becomes defective during the period of this warranty, send part, freight prepaid to the address below for replacement.

Please detach and return warranty within 10 days to validate warranty.